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By the way, does anybody remember the names of the men who defeated McKinley and Cannon in the last election?

The days of the Legislature are gliding on and yet no measure has been presented designed to check the growth of the State debt.

SENATOR FRYE, of Maine, is spoken of as President of the Senate after March 4, when Mr. Ingalls will retire. Senator Frye is one of the reliable.

Of the 28,879 farmers in New England who gave their views regarding the present tariff, 21,742 declared in favor of it. They have come to understand the worth of a home market created by manufacturing interests.

The receipts of the government during January exceeded the disbursements by \$15,835,496; and yet Democrats like Mr. Carlisle, who live in States which have a chronic condition of empty treasury, are mourning about the vanished surplus.

It ought to be made a penal offense for any member of the Legislature, or for any public officer, State, municipal or county, to accept a free railroad pass, or for any railroad to issue a pass to such persons. An honest Legislature would enact such a law.

The receipts of the treasury from customs during January were unusually large, but when sugar comes free, in April, over \$4,000,000 a month which now comes out of the pockets of sugar consumers will stay there or go to buy other necessities of life.

The report comes from New York to the effect that Governor Hill was forced to take the senatorship to prevent the election of ex-Mayor Murphy, of Troy, whose early years were devoted to dog and cock-fighting. He is chairman of Hill's State committee.

The Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.) says if free silver is the slogan of the Democratic party in 1892 Mr. Cleveland will either have to take Sunset Cox's advice to another man, "thoroughly reverse yourself and act accordingly," or some silverite of unsuspected eligibility may be put to the front.

A FARMERS' ALLIANCE store-keeper in South Carolina is said to be short in his accounts from \$15,000 to \$30,000. Developments show that he was dishonest as well as incompetent. The attempt to do away with the odious middleman does not seem to have been highly successful in this case.

The dissolution of the Canadian Parliament on the reciprocity question is the first external evidence given that the State Department is pushing the new idea and reaching out for trade. It is probable that its work with the Latin-American countries is being prosecuted with even more vigor than to the northward.

SENATOR GORMAN is said to regret having issued an order for Democratic legislatures to declare a boycott against the world's fair, and to admit now that it was a mistake. There are a good many Democrats in this country who do not think honest elections so great a calamity as to justify desperate measures to defeat them.

The sum of the testimony thus far elicited by the silver investigating committee is that there never, never was a silver "pool," but that a good many members of Congress were speculating in silver on their own accounts. If the committee is not very careful it may accidentally bring to light more names of those who speculated.

That is a suicidal effort of the live-stock-brokers of St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha to boycott the American Live-stock Commission Company, the co-operative concern in which so many Western stockmen are interested. The boycott is a mighty dangerous weapon, and in this case it is quite likely to work both ways.

It has been ascertained that the story to the effect that Mr. Taubeneck, one of the F. M. B. A. members of the Illinois House, had been in the Ohio penitentiary, was started by Democrats, either to compel him to vote for Palmer for Senator, or, in case of refusal, to deprive him of his seat; but Taubeneck faced his accusers and made them go to the Ohio penitentiary, where it was proved that he was not the man named Wilson, who had been in the prison. But the conspiracy to ruin the character of a man to force him to vote against his will or be deprived of his seat being a Democratic affair, attracts no attention; if

Republicans should be guilty of anything of the sort, a howl would be raised which would unite every Democratic and mugwump organ in a chorus of indignation.

NEW MISSION OF THE SOUTHERN ALLIANCE.

The address of Mr. A. L. Mims, of Nashville, Tenn., before a meeting of the executive boards of the Farmers' Alliance of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, while it may not appear to have any connection with the objects of that organization, is not entirely uninteresting. The term instructive, in this connection, is not intended to apply to what Mr. Mims said, but rather to the inferences to be drawn therefrom. Mr. Mims undertook to make it appear that the negro is not making progress, and that he is not useful to the South as a laborer. In this respect Mr. Mims differs from most farmers who have expressed themselves on the subject. When railroad or emigration agents appeared in North Carolina, a few years since, and induced a large number of colored farm laborers to go West, the farmers were so anxious to put a stop to it that they gave these agents notice to leave the country at once, and they left. When Senator Butler, of South Carolina, presented and advocated his bill to assist the deportation of negroes in the South there was a very general and emphatic protest against it, on the ground that the South needed its negro labor. As to the worthlessness of the "nigger," as Mr. Mims is pleased to call the colored man, his declarations are at variance with the repeated statements of such papers as the Atlanta Constitution and the Charleston News and Courier. The former paper has stated time and again that the colored people as a whole were making progress, and that many of them were getting homes of their own and accumulating property. Under the difficulties which surround them they are as industrious and progressive as what was known before the war as "the poor whites." But the most ridiculous portion of Mr. Mims's remarkable address, considering that it was not addressed to a Democratic mass-meeting, is that devoted to the necessity of suppressing the negro vote in order to keep him from "getting the reins of government." The race census of 1890 has not yet been promulgated, but the census of 1880 for Tennessee shows that there were 1,138,831 whites and 403,151 blacks. That is, there were nearly three whites to one black in 1880. Mr. Mims hails from Nashville. In that city, in 1880, the whites numbered 27,001 and the blacks 16,387, and in Mr. Mims's county the whites numbered 47,678 and the blacks 31,331. In 1880 there were ninety-four counties in Tennessee, and in five of them the colored population exceeded the white, and in as many more the excess of the whites was small. Nor is the colored population increasing, as Mr. Mims says, more rapidly than the white. If, with three whites to one black, the former holding nearly all the land and the sources of employment, the negroes can "seize the reins of government," to use Mr. Mims's phrase, they are best fitted to control the destinies of the State. The spectacle of one negro having more influence at the polls than three whites is just what Mr. Mims comes here to ask us to gaze on. When he considers these facts he must feel ashamed to be a white Tennesseean, and when he gets home his white neighbors should see that he does not get away again, except to be sent to an asylum for the feeble-minded.

What is the purpose of this absurd lecture of Mr. Mims? To persuade Northern men that the robbing of the colored man in the South of his ballot is necessary to the salvation of the South. Being no longer able to deny their robbery of the colored people of their only defense, the ballot, the Democrats in the South seem to have decided to admit the theft and justify it on the ground that the negro, who is in a minority, except in two Southern States, would "seize the reins of government" and ruin the South if permitted to vote. Mr. Mims comes here to make this absurd statement under the guise of the Farmers' Alliance. Is it one of the missions of the Farmers' Alliance of the South to send Democrats into the North to justify the destruction of free suffrage for men who would vote the Republican ticket in the South?

THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Before the Legislature decides on a plan of reorganization for the State Board of Agriculture it had better be sure that it has a good plan and is not playing into the hands of an interested ring. Certain well-known gentlemen of political influence and speculative tendencies are showing a good deal more interest in the matter than can be accounted for by motives of public welfare. In fact, the individuals referred to do not work for the public welfare to any considerable extent, and they are trying to bring about an organization of the board that they can control in furtherance of a big real-estate deal.

Whatever the public may think of the management of the present board the State has no reason to complain of it. By the purchase, nearly thirty years ago, of thirty-six acres of ground for \$12,000, and the recent addition of twenty acres more at a cost of \$15,000, it has become the owner of property for which it is now offered \$375,000. An outlay of \$27,000 and a return of \$275,000 is a pretty good operation, and, as real-estate investments go, this will compare favorably with the best. The State is the gainer by this, for the board simply represents the State. And it must be added that no part of the original purchase money came from the State, it being all furnished out of proceeds of fairs. Therefore we say the State has no reason to complain of the management of the present board.

On the other hand, both the State and the board have every reason to feel kindly towards Indianapolis, for it is the growth of the city that has caused the large increase in the value of the land owned by the board. Suppose that, instead of locating the fair here permanently and purchasing that thirty-six acres of land in 1862, the

board had followed the advice of some persons, and made the fair a migratory institution, holding it at different cities in different years. If this had been done it is probable that, to-day, instead of owning ground worth \$275,000, the board would be living from hand to mouth, holding its fairs on leased ground, and, perhaps, asking the State to make good its deficits. These things should be taken into consideration in making up the debit and credit account of the board, and they must also go to the credit of Indianapolis. It is the growth of this city that has made the board financially independent. It would be a shame for the Legislature to bind itself to the plans of a real-estate ring in reorganizing the board so as to enable a few speculators to use it for their own purposes.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?

Since the Democrats have obtained a majority in the House they are like the man who drew a white elephant in a raffish—they do not know what to do with it. Perhaps they might be likened also to the man who held a wolf by the ears, and was equally afraid to hold on or to let go. Having obtained power, they do not know how to use it. They distrust their own majority. The question that now confronts them is that of forcing an extra session. In this, as in all other matters, they are entirely unincumbered by any considerations of public welfare. This thought never enters the Democratic mind. The only question is how to obtain a partisan advantage. Concerning an extra session they do not ask if it is necessary, if the public interests require it, if the country will be benefited by it in any way, but simply whether it will inure to the party advantage. Their first impulse is to want an extra session, and to force the calling of one, because it would enable them to organize the House and dispense its patronage six or eight months sooner than they otherwise would. From a party standpoint this is an important consideration, and from the standpoint of the hungry patriots who want the offices it is still more important. The cost to the people of an extra session is not taken into account. The people are not in it in any way. It is simply a question of getting offices and benefiting the Democratic party.

But right here they are confronted with an alarming apparition. Their own shadow frightens them. They are afraid of their majority. If they could get the offices and dispense the patronage without organizing the House they would gladly do it, but that is impossible. The offices can only be obtained by organizing the House, and if that is done their awful majority will have full power, and there is no telling what it will do or where it will stop. Like an alarm-clock that has shifted a wheel it may go on striking till it runs down, or, like a wild locomotive, it may run amuck until it smashes itself to pieces. There is no telling what that majority may do, and nobody knows its possibilities better, or fears them more, than the Democratic leaders. The chances are that their fear of their own majority will deter them from forcing an extra session, and to that extent the country will be the gainer by their timidity. But later on the same question will confront them again, and they will have to meet face to face the responsibility of their awful majority. Then the question will again arise, what will they do with it?

THE POSITION OF BUSINESS MEN.

The Merchants' Association of Milwaukee has unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the free-silver-coinage bill. In Louisville, Ky., the following petition has been signed by the officers of eighteen banks, and by officers or representatives of some of the most extensive business and financial corporations and firms:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the citizens of Louisville the continued discussion in Congress upon the subject of silver money, or free coinage, is having a seriously depressing effect upon all kinds of business throughout the country, which, but for that unfavorable influence, would, at once return to healthful activity; that, in our opinion, no further legislation upon the subject of currency or of silver coinage is at present desirable or expedient; but, on the contrary, that the effect of existing laws has not yet been fully tested, and the best interests of the country imperatively demand a cessation from further agitation of those questions during the present session of Congress.

Louisville is a Democratic city, and no doubt most of the signers of this petition are Democrats, while it is probable that a large proportion of the Milwaukee merchants who took the same ground are Republicans. This shows that in questions affecting the finances and currency of the country business men stand together in favor of sound business principles. This is a healthy sign, and it is not witnessed now for the first time. It has been so in various situations. It is greatly to the credit of the intelligence, patriotism and conservatism of American business men that in every financial crisis involving the honor and credit of the government, the stability of the currency and the welfare of the people they have, as a class, stood firmly in favor of sound principles of finance. The demands at different times for repudiation of the public debt, for scaling it down, for greenback inflation, for fiat money and other wild schemes have never met with any support or encouragement from intelligent and conservative business men. It is gratifying to observe that, in accordance with their previous action, they are now ranging themselves, regardless of party, on the side of a stable currency, as against the demands of silver-mine-owners and speculators, backed by the clamor of political demagogues and financial charlatans.

The dissolution of the Canadian Parliament may not be followed by important results for the United States. The next step will be the election of a new Parliament, already ordered for March 5, and the result of that election will determine the commercial policy of Canada towards the United States for some time to come. The Liberal party has adopted unrestricted reciprocity with the United States as the chief plank in its platform, while the Conservatives are opposed not only to that, but to closer trade relations of any kind. Incidentally the Liberal policy involves a prompt and peaceable settlement of the fishery question and of all controversies growing out of railway traffic between the two countries. If they succeed in the coming elections, as they have good prospects of doing, very liberal overtures will be made to the United States looking to the establishment of closer trade relations between the countries. Just what form they will take, and how they will be received by this country, remains to be seen. Meanwhile the political campaign in Canada is likely to be a warm one, and will be watched with considerable interest from this side of the line.

THE coal-mine operators at Brazil are reported to be much exercised over a bill that has been introduced in the Legislature requiring them to pay miners' wages every two weeks, and they are said to be taking steps to secure its defeat. Nothing but a very strong array of good reasons should prevent the passage of the bill, and we doubt if such an array can be presented. The reasons in favor of its passage are obvious and all founded on justice. A workman is entitled to his pay as soon as he earns it, and should receive it as soon as possible thereafter. To withhold it, even for a day, is to keep him out of his rights and give the employer or creditor the use of the laborer's wages. Wage-workers are under enough disadvantages without the added one of having to wait a whole month for their daily earnings. This compels them to buy almost everything on credit, which means higher prices and petty extortion. In strict justice, if it were possible so to arrange it, the miner ought to receive his wages at the end of every week. Two weeks is the longest time that he ought to be required to wait for his just dues.

It came out in the course of the discussion of the bill to provide for the erection of public buildings at St. Paul, Minn., that there had been an agreement made between Republicans and Democrats whereby it was to be passed as a "pair" for the passage of a bill for the same purpose for Kansas City. In these two cases both cities need public buildings, but there should be some system adopted by which the larger towns in most need of them, and where the building thereof will save money to the government, will be built in preference to those smaller towns where the main object of a public building is to give it a metropolitan appearance.

DEMOCRATS at the New York dinner attended by Cleveland and Hill declare that the two men shook hands with each other before the assemblage dispersed, and Cleveland's friends are building high hopes on the prospect of future peace and harmony between them. They will do well to moderate their transports. Politicians have been known before to smile, and smile, and clasp hands, and then to go out and knife each other at the earliest opportunity, and there is no good reason to suppose that Cleveland and Hill are made of any better material.

THE Nebraska Legislature is trying to work out a scheme of legislation by direct popular vote. It is proposed that, upon petition of forty thousand people, any measure must be submitted to popular vote by the Governor. It would be next to impossible to get forty thousand signers for any particular bill, it would be impossible to have it amended, and it would be impossible to induce more than one-fourth the people to come out and vote on it. Such a scheme would result in no legislation—and, possibly, that would not be a bad thing.

A FRIEND of the late Secretary Windom is reported as saying that a large portion of his money is dead in a silver mine, which paid years ago, when silver was higher, but in which operations were suspended in 1886. And yet the dying words of Mr. Windom were in opposition to a policy which probably would have enabled him to have got his money back. This not only reflects the highest credit upon him, but offers an example which others could follow to the great advantage of the country.

A UNITED STATES marshal has been arrested at Corinth, Miss., by the State authorities for carrying concealed weapons while serving a warrant, and he was compelled to give up other warrants in his possession. Why a United States marshal should not be permitted to carry weapons as well as other officers, is a question only in Mississippi. The case has gone into the courts, and soon the public may know whether the State of Mississippi is greater than the United States.

THE movement of cotton into eight during the month of January aggregated 901,064 bales, surpassing any previous record for the same month by more than 150,000 bales. Much the greater part of this cotton was raised by negro labor, which some people think ought to be shipped out of the United States. We think it wiser to keep the negroes here and ship the cotton.

PERHAPS a compromise can be arranged with the Hugo family of Alton, Ill., who has laid claim to ownership in the ground on which the Capitol at Washington stands. If the Hugos can be persuaded to take a part of the contents of the Capitol instead of the land—say, for instance, the Democratic obstructionists and silver Senators, the respectable element of the country will willingly agree and throw in its blessing free of charge.

FIFTY-TWO newspaper correspondents answer the question, "What is new?" propounded by a Washington magazine. What they say is a matter of small consequence. What they think is indicated by their correspondence, and consists in political predictions, evolved from their unaided inner consciousness, of events that never come to pass.

In his speech before the Louisville Commercial Club Hon. Erastus Wiman said that "Canada contains one-half of the fresh water of the globe." If he expected to attract emigration from Kentucky by that statement he will be greatly disappointed.

THE heating qualities of natural gas were subjected to a pretty severe test yesterday morning, and if zero temperature had last-

ed a few days longer a good many people would have wished for coal. For a mild winter there is no fuel like it, but it takes a good deal of gas to combat zero temperature.

We all know how many members of Congress it takes to make a quorum, but what the public would like to know now is how many it takes to make a pool.

ELKHART demands that she be classed among the ten largest cities in Indiana, and the Journal hereby concedes the claim.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Proof Positive.
Watts—Women don't seem to marry so early as they did some few years ago.
Potts—No; they don't. The great number of thirty-year-old widows with grown daughters is proof enough of that.

A Colonel Defined.
"A colonel is a Kentucky colonel," said one of them. "A colonel, sir, is a gentleman who owes it to himself to not only treat everybody in the house, but also any incidental negroes who may happen to be in the bath-room at the time, sir."

Conclusive Evidence.
"I am sure Egbert does not drink," said young Mrs. Fitts. "When we were down town yesterday we passed a liquor-saloon, that had a placard out advertising all winter drinks at half price, and he never offered to take advantage of the bargain."

A Short Story.
CHAPTER I.
Looking fondly into her eyes, he murmured "I could listen to you talk forever, if you only would."

CHAPTER II.
You can guess what happened in this chapter by reading.
CHAPTER III.
Said he: "If it wasn't that you have to stop for meals, I could, if I were fool enough, hear you gab for twenty-four hours at a time."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE centennial of the birth of Peter Cooper will be celebrated Feb. 12 under the auspices of the Cooper Union Alumni Association.

Mrs. GARFIELD issued to have the largest correspondence of any woman in the country. All of her husband's friends seem to think their duty to write to her.

LEO XIII is an able financier and has accumulated considerable wealth. Of course it will in time all go to the church. The Pope is also a poet and a man of many gifts.

ATLANTA is to have a new literary magazine. The editors will be Joseph Chandler Harris, James R. Randall and Richard Morris Johnson. That is a bright constellation.

DON FRANCIS D'ASSISI, ex-Queen Isabella's nominal husband, lives in Epinay, a little old man, with smoothly shaven cheeks, and dressing so shabbily that the people have nicknamed him le petit pere.

BIGHAM YOUNG was not so wealthy when he died as was reported. He left just \$1,200,000, and this sum was divided according to the strictest laws of equity among eighteen wives and their children.

JUDGE JOHN LATHROP, just elevated to the Supreme Court bench of Massachusetts, is a direct descendant of a person of that name who came over in the Mayflower and who preached for the pilgrims in Leyden.

EMMA ARBOTT's mother has been seriously ill at a Chicago hotel. She is seventy-one years old and was completely prostrated by the news of her daughter's death. She has been confined to her bed ever since her daughter's funeral.

THE Baroness Legoux, who died in Paris a few days ago, had been a prominent figure of the second empire. She was a great beauty, rich, and even in old age preserved her grace and much of the delicacy of her charms. Her figure was tall and elegant and she was a pronounced bicephal.

A FRENCHMAN in the province of Lorraine is in prison on a curious charge. His brother died and left a will bequeathing France about \$800 to buy arms to fight Germany in the next war, and as he was beyond the reach of the law the Germans arrested him on the charge of accessory to the crime of sedition and conspiracy.

THE King of Italy is a master of the art of popular royalty. A house fell near the Quirinal Garden, his Majesty hastened to the scene and directed the operations of the rescue party among the ruins. When the rescued workman was taken to the hospital, the King returned to the Quirinal on foot, the crowd naturally cheering him to the echo.

It is stated that Col. Andrew Derrom, who commanded a regiment of New Jersey volunteers during the rebellion, is the only man in this country who ever saw Lord Byron. George Bancroft once met him face to face, and while living often spoke of the incident. Colonel Derrom saw Lord Byron at Argostoli, Greece, in 1824, when the poet was interesting himself in Greek independence.

SENATOR EDMUNDS preserves the simple style and tastes of his country home, dresses in plain go-to-meeting clothes and resembles a deacon bothered about the ways and means of raising money for the parson's salary. But, quiet and unobtrusive as he is, he is hardly ever taken for a farmer, and it is on record that only one bunco-steerer ever mistook him for a victim and he was wisely frightened that he went to the bed and became an alderman.

CERTAIN women in France have the sanction of the state for appearing as men. A Paris item says: "Masculine dress is a privilege granted by the French government to ten women. Among them are Madame Deniaf, the Persian explorer, and a woman named Madame de la Comedie Francaise who has sporting tendencies. The other seven are women whose occupation or physique renders the ordinary dress of their sex undesirable."

AMONG the deaths which that of Mr. Windom recalls owing to some resemblance thereto are those of the Earl of Chatham, who fell into fatal convulsions while protesting against the attempt of Great Britain to subdue the American colonies; of ex-President John Quincy Adams, who sank into his seat in the House of Representatives in the midst of an impassioned speech, and of Senator "Zac" Chandler, who died in bed at his hotel in Chicago, a few hours after delivering a brilliant speech in McCormick Hall.

JOHN H. LITTLEFIELD, who recently lectured in Concord, N. H., on "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" was told before he began his lecture there not to expect much applause, as a Concord audience was proverbially undemonstrative; but during the lecture the audience cheered so uproariously at Lincoln's stories and hits at Douglas in the great debates of 1858 that the chairman afterward said that he never saw anything like it. The people never seem to tire of hearing about the great war President.

A SIGHT that must make angels weep. As this broad earth they scan, Is a sad out of clothes On a 99-cent man.

"WHERE are you going, my pretty maid?" "To salt the cattle, sir," she said.
"May I go with you, my pretty maid?" "You might absorb it, sir," she said!

Found a Believer.

An air-ship that actually travels in the air is now an accomplished fact. It is the most astonishing triumph of mind over nature since the application of electricity to commercial affairs. It foreshadows the revolution of all the world's methods of travel and communication.

Should Be Called to Account.

In view of what has transpired in the Senate of the United States relative to two important measures by legislation, Republican censures every where should hold their public servants to stricter account. In fact, men who knowingly disregard the

principles of party and every dictate of justice, so far as the teachings of party are concerned, should be given to understand that they have separated from and do not represent the sentiment of those who placed them in power.

THE PLAIN OF THE BETRAYED.

What the Treachery of Cameron and Others May Result In.

Washington Special to New York Press.
The indignation among Southern Republicans over the killing of the elections bill through the treachery of Senator Cameron and the seven other Republican traitors is well manifested by a letter received to-day by Congressman H. C. Evans from a prominent East Tennessee Republican. As the writer some years ago came near being assassinated for daring to talk Republican principles his name and address will not be given. His communication is as follows:

Hon. H. C. Evans:
My Dear Sir—My worst fears are justified. Well might Senator Cameron be called a traitor, and destroyed in the house of his friends. Strange, passing strange, that in a strong intellect, with all the terribly instructive and warning examples of history before them, can see their country sold into slavery and ruin for the mere promise of gain, bartering their birthright, the Constitution, for a mess of Southern postage, which, as I have said, will be paid in the lips, will be scattered and lost in the convulsions of civil war. The lethargic North will at last awaken, when the traitors of the Democratic hammer fastening the manacles on their stalwart timber, and its indignation then will be fearful to display and more so. The masses in the North really know so little of the Southern condition they care nothing about it. Hence their boldness and apathy. I have been among them. Millions of them are sure that our party was strong enough to protect itself, ran off in the night, and all the while they do not reflect that denial of the colored vote gives the Southern Democrat two votes to their one, and thirty years ago, and is not entitled in the electoral college. Well did General Clarkson last summer declare that we lack political religion, while the Democrats are necessarily confined to reading Democratic newspapers. I verily believe all leading Republicans will be compelled soon to leave the South unless they consent to the bitter denigrating storms of abuse daily hurled upon them. For there is not a sterling Republican in the South, but it is an ardent advocate of the election bill at heart.

Many, too many half-hearted or timid ones have qualified and pretended to yield their convictions at the treacherous denunciations and threats of Democratic neighbors. Now this Southern country is one blaze of Democratic glorification over our assured defeat. They are transported with joyful rapture, like Milton's devil over the loss of Adam.

What shall we do? I believe we in the South would do well to make the public resolve to vote no more, hold no conventions and nominate no candidates. Do as Democrats assert of the negro—say we are tired voting, and make a full surrender to the enemy by the threat that we will let Ingalls catch them. But one or two of the members of the new party in the Legislature had any acquaintance with the Senator or had seen him, but they all felt toward him was of the bitterest nature and seemed to be thoroughly personal. While the candidates on the Republican State ticket last fall were in his State, Ingalls's life would have been in danger had he ventured into them unattended. Where his feeling originated it is impossible to say, and how it came to drive him into the hearts of the people is still a mystery.

The future of Ingalls no one can now predict. Some of his admirers say that he will go to Congress in 1892 from his own district, while others of his fool friends say that he will be on deck in 1895 to administer to Senator Plumb the same manner of drubbing that he has meted out to his friends. In case this latter scheme is attempted the fur will fly in Kansas as it never has before. Mr. Plumb is a Kansas politician and thoroughly understands the people of his State. He is not prone to mistakes and ever adds to his long list of admirers. There must be a change in Kansas politics far greater than any that has yet occurred before Mr. Plumb can be slaughtered by Mr. Ingalls or any one else.

An Artistic Gerrymander.

Youngtown Telegram.
In 1888 the Republicans carried Indiana by a plurality of about 3,500. One of the things incumbent upon the present Legislature is the passage of an apportionment act for congressional and legislative purposes for the next six years. The vote of 1888 has been taken as the basis of calculation in the preparation of the apportionment bill, and the artist in charge. No other name will fitly designate the author of the measure. He is an artist. He has so arranged the districts that, with a minority of several thousand, and 3,500 less votes than the Republicans, the Democrats can elect eleven out of thirteen Congressmen, thirty-eight out of fifty State Senators and a sixty out of one hundred State Representatives. That is Hoosier Democracy's idea of political power.

Suppose You Quote Figures.

Charleston News and Courier.
The Philadelphia Press publishes a list of the Southern States Treasurers who have defaulted since the war, with the amount of "shortage" charged to each—the total being \$2,338,545. This is a considerable sum, but the States in question have got off very lightly nevertheless. The carpet-baggers stole more from one State in one year than all the defaulting Democrats have stolen from all the States in a quarter of a century.

What's the Matter with Mills.

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.).
The achievements of Mr. Gorman show also the great lack of leadership in the House. Since the war with Mexico he has been one of the doctrinaires, in the face of his great services to the party, and his incomparable usefulness as a leader, the Democrats in the House have had to lead them, and the result has been that the minority has struggled along somewhat aimlessly.

The Jewel of It.

Boston Herald.
Here is the jewel of Secretary Windom's last speech:
As poison in the blood permeates arteries, veins, nerves, brain and heart, and speedily brings paralysis or death, so does a debased or fluctuating currency permeate and paralyze, paralyze all kinds of business and bring disaster to all classes of people.

Or "Lorena."

Kansas City Journal.
"I have often thought that when I was marching to the sea, would I have been well had I marched on into it," said Gen. Sherman recently as a brass band struck up the inevitable "Marching through Georgia." How would the General like "Annie Laurie" for a change.

But They Will Not.

Minneapolis Times.
If the Indiana Legislature will study half as hard to provide for paying the State debt as it does to provide means for disfranchising the Republican voters of the State the majority will relieve their party of some of the odium they have already brought upon it.

Worse than the Church Lottery.

Chicago Times.
A boxful of nickels, paid as forfeit for swearing by workmen in a Grand Rapids factory, is to be sent to the heathen. The friends of the heathen seem to have discovered an ingenious method of keeping the missionary purse full